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William Boozer

Lawrence Wells

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THE FAULKNER NEWSLETTER

& Yoknapatawpha Review

Vol. IX, No. 1

A Checklist

Judith Sensibar Guide to Poetry Newly Published

Brotsky, Louis Daniel. "Faulkner and the Racial Crisis, 1956." *The Southern Review*, Vol. 24, No. 4 (Autumn 1988). Essay draws on 43 unpublished letters to Faulkner now in the Brodsky Collection.

Brown, Fred. "Faulkner's home is just like it was when he lived there." *Knoxville News-Sentinel*, June 19, 1988, p. E8. Reports on a visit to Oxford and Rowan Oak and with M.C. "Chooky" Falkner and Mayor John Leslie and friends at the mayor's drugstore on the Square in Oxford.

Dryden, Edgar A. "Faulkner and the Sepulcher of Romance: The Voices of *Absalom, Absalom!*" *The Form of American Romance*. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988. Dryden examines the evolution and meaning of "romance" as a thematic and generic category of American fiction in readings of *Absalom, Absalom!*, Hawthorne's *Marble Faun*, Melville's *Pierre*, James's *Portrait of a Lady*, and Barth's *Letters*. Dryden is professor of English at the University of Arizona and editor of the *Arizona Quarterly*. xvi + 249 pp. \$27.

Faulkner, William. "Love." *The Missouri Review*, August 1988. This apprentice work appears for the first time here and in *Unpublished Stories* (translated by Kiyoyuki Ono) in Tokyo in Fuzanbo Publishing Company's *Collected Works of Faulkner*. Joseph Blotner writes that the short story was done in 1921, went unsold years later, and was reworked as *Manservant* in 1932 while Faulkner was at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. *The Review* may be ordered, with remittance of \$5, from the Department of English, University of Missouri, 107 Tate Hall, Columbia 65211.

"Race at Morning." *Saturday Evening Post*, November 1988. Reprint of the story that appeared originally in the *Post* on March 5, 1955.

Goodwin, Donald W. *Alcohol and the Writer*. Kansas City: Andrews & McMeel, 1988. Includes "Faulkner: The Count No 'Count Who Went to Stockholm." Chapters also on Poe, Fitzgerald, Hemingway, Steinbeck, Simeon, O'Neill and Malcolm Lowry. Of seven American writers who have won Nobel Prizes (exclusive of T.S. Eliot), Goodwin writes, five were alcoholics. (The five were Faulkner, Sinclair Lewis, O'Neill, Hemingway and Steinbeck; the two who had no drinking problems were Pearl Buck and Saul Bellow.) \$16.95.

Marshall, Kathryn. "All Growned
(Continued Page 2)

Greenfield Farm



WEED-GROWN AND DILAPIDATED main house and cottage (below) at Faulkner's Greenfield Farm are for sale with 20 remaining acres. Faulkner's brother John began writing while living with his family on the farm in the late 1930s. Faulkner, who stayed overnight in the cottage on occasion, left some books there that were later carried off by visitors.



Faulkner in Venezuela

Hailed for Modesty, Simplicity, Courtesy, Receptiveness and Wit

This is the fourth and final installment on Faulkner's April 1961 goodwill mission to Venezuela. The report has been drawn from files of the sponsoring North American Association and of the U.S. State Department. The 16-day visit ended with Faulkner's departure for home on April 18, and was followed by glowing reports by everyone concerned. Faulkner had the last word.

By WILLIAM BOOZER

The mission was an unqualified success, Hugh Jencks wrote in a May 10 report to the North American Association. "Its greatest impact, of course, was in the sphere of culture, but it transcended this narrow sector because of Mr. Faulkner's warm personality which projected him to a plane somewhat similar to that of a visiting movie star or renowned athlete. He remarked on several occasions that the aspect of the visit which impressed him the most was the warmth of the reception given him everywhere in Venezuela, particularly by the youth of the country.

"The cultural leaders of Venezuela, many of whom are pre-disposed to take an anti-U.S. attitude on all international issues, include writers, artists, newspaper commentators (particularly those connected with *El Nacional*), educators and people in government. The group also includes many on-the-fencers. Its members tend to agree with the communist tenant that the United States is grossly materialistic,

(Continued Page 3)

January-March 1989

For Sale

Faulkner Farm, "Greenfield," On the Market

By LAWRENCE WELLS

Faulkner's farm is being sold by the bank where the writer briefly worked as a cashier in 1916.

The First National Bank of Oxford, present owner of "Greenfield," has put the farm's two structures and 20 remaining acres on the market.

"We have resisted trying to sell the farm," said William Gottshall, president and chief executive officer of First National, "but it has to be done. Our main interest in arranging the sale is to ensure that the historical integrity of the farm is preserved and its value to the community and the state maintained."

Faulkner bought the farm, originally 320 acres along Puskus Creek, in 1938, the same year he sold Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer the movie rights to *The Unvanquished*. In partnership with his brother John, Faulkner raised mules on the farm and grew corn to feed them. Although it never was a profitable operation, Faulkner obviously derived great pleasure from being a landowner in the tradition of his great-grandfather, William Clark Falkner, and in having a quiet place to write and relax.

Owning this farm also provided the writer with a tongue-in-cheek reply to reporters. He was a farmer, he quipped, and now and then he did a little writing.

There was another bonus attached to owning Greenfield, one which must have appealed to Faulkner's sense of irony. The property originally had been owned by Joe Parks, president of First National Bank, the man who replaced William's grandfather, J.W.T. Falkner, as CEO of the bank.

Furthermore, Parks had bought the home of Murry Falkner, Faulkner's father, on North Lamar in Oxford. Reversing the process, Faulkner moved a black caretaker and his family into the old Parks homestead. Parks, in turn, reportedly removed his mother's tomb from the family cemetery.

Two of the original structures on the farm remain intact. They are the main house and the cabin where Faulkner often spent the night during hunting season or to write or just to get away from town. Both buildings, however, are in a state of disrepair.

"The condition of the houses is critical," said Gottshall. "Something needs to be done about them soon."

First National hired Robert B. Haltom, a historical appraiser in
(Continued Page 2)

Judith Sensibar's Guide to Poetry And Criticism

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Over: Moon Pies, kudzu and tales in the town square conjure the ghost of Mr. Bill." *American Way*, Vol. 21, No. 21 (Nov. 1, 1988); inflight publication of American Airlines/American Eagle. Eight black-white photos accompany Marshall's look at "what's left of Faulkner's Mississippi" 28 years after she had lived there and attended third grade.

Notes on Mississippi Writers, Vol. XX, No. 2 (1988). Includes "Faulkner's Closing of the Doors in *Sanctuary*," by Karen Aubrey Ellstrom, and a note by George Monteiro of Brown University on a "review" of *The Sound and the Fury* in the May 3, 1930 issue of *The New Freeman*. "It is obvious that the reviewer did not get any further into the novel than the Benjy section," writes Monteiro. The unsigned notice, unrecorded in Faulkner bibliographies, reads: "Another novel based on family retrogradation. Extremely interesting as an experiment in prose atonality and like 'The Cabinet of Doctor Caligari,' in introducing characters through the medium of a disordered brain. In this instance the brain is that of a mute idiot of thirty."

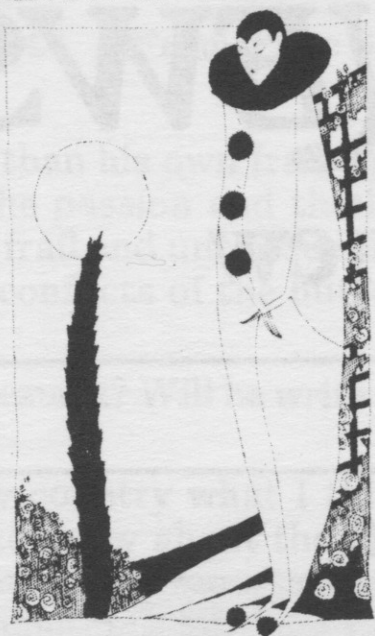
Richie, Donald. "The Honorable Visitors: Faulkner's Comprehension." *Winds*, Vol. 10, No. 4 (September 1988); inflight magazine of Japan Air Lines. Richie reports on Faulkner's 1955 visit to Japan for the Nagano Seminar, drawing from *Faulkner at Nagano* (1956), Blotner and treatment of Faulkner by Japanese press and critics. Two-page article is accompanied by a Wide World photo of Faulkner.

Sensibar, Judith L. *Faulkner's Poetry: A Bibliographical Guide to Texts and Criticism*. Ann Arbor: UMI Research Press, 1988. A comprehensive bibliography of Faulkner's published and unpublished poetry manuscripts and typescripts, providing an annotated listing of all Faulkner poetry known to exist. A welcome guide to the subject's decade-long apprenticeship to poetry, it lists the contents of Faulkner's 14 extant poem sequences, groupings, and sequence fragments, with cross-references to individual entries. An essential resource on the poetry and the years during which Faulkner taught himself how to write. xxiii + 147 pp. \$34.95.

Terry, Irene Phelps. *Faulkner, Ghosts and Local Folk: Conversin' at the Compson House*. Nashville: Annandale Press, 1987. Foreword by Mary Alice Hathorn Tate. Preface by Jack Case Wilson. Recollections of Faulkner and the Faulkner family, with Mrs. Terry's account of having lived in the old Thompson-Chandler house in Oxford beginning in 1965. Printed wrappers. ix + 147 pp. \$12.95.

Young, Thomas Daniel. "This Might Be Your Only Chance to Meet Faulkner." *Fabulous Provinces: A Memoir*. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi. Young, Gertrude Conaway Vanderbilt professor of English emeritus at Vanderbilt University, tells of meeting Faulkner during the 1947-48

JUDITH L. SENSIBAR



FAULKNER'S POETRY

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL GUIDE
TO TEXTS AND CRITICISM

school year while working on his master's degree and serving as an instructor in English at the University of Mississippi. Malcolm Franklin, Faulkner's stepson and a student of Young's, invited the professor to Rowan Oak, where Young found about 10 guests assembled. Faulkner took drink orders, with Young joining him in a toddy. "It was one-third full of sugar, with a little bourbon, water, and twist of lemon on top." No ice. It was "absolutely the worst drink I have ever had. I looked over at Faulkner, but he seemed to be enjoying his drink immensely." Young acknowledges the influence of Malcolm Cowley's *Portable Faulkner* in rescuing Faulkner "from oblivion and [making] serious students of American literature read his great novels," and credits Robert Penn Warren with shedding important additional light on the subject of what Faulkner was up to. "Hawthorne, Melville, and Twain each wrote one book that possibly is the equal of Faulkner's best," Young writes, "but... Faulkner wrote six or seven others almost as good as his best." 141 pp. \$16.95.

Faulkner Farm, "Greenfield," On the Market

(From Page 1)

Natchez, Miss., to evaluate the property for sale. Besides the obvious intrinsic value of the farm being owned by Faulkner and occupied temporarily by John Faulkner, Haltom noted numerous references to Greenfield Farm in works about Faulkner, notably John Faulkner's *My Brother Bill* and Joseph Blotner's *Faulkner: A Biography*. Based on these and other factors, Haltom placed a value of \$287,000 on Faulkner's farm.

"It was too high," Gottshall later admitted.

After an ad (below) in a local newspaper failed to elicit serious interest in the property, First National sold the arable section of land along Puskus Creek to the owner of the farmland bordering Greenfield for an undisclosed price. The remaining 20 acres, including both structures—house and cabin—are still for sale by the bank. The asking price is \$50,000.

"We were hoping that the University of Mississippi could acquire the property," said Gottshall. "They are the logical buyer and the only one around here who would be in a position to make the improvements needed and to show the farm to Faulkner scholars and visitors to the University and make it available to people who want to see the house and cabin. We're still hoping that funds can be found to enable the University to buy the farm and restore the buildings."

(Lawrence Wells, publisher of The Faulkner Newsletter, is author of *Rommel* and the *Rebel* and *Let the Band Play Dixie*, both from Doubleday.)

Nestled in the rolling hills of Northeast Mississippi, more specifically described as Oxford and Lafayette County, is William Faulkner's "little postage stamp of native soil." The Nobel prize winner, one of the world's most outstanding authors, was inspired by his hometown and countryside...prototypes of fictional Jefferson and Yoknapatawpha County.

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THE FAULKNER NEWSLETTER
& Yoknapatawpha Review

Lawrence Wells

Publisher

William Boozer

Editor

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Vol. IX, No. 1

Jan.-March 1989

Faulkner Letters Are Acquired By Ole Miss

Five Faulkner letters have been acquired by gifts and purchase by the John Davis Williams Library at the University of Mississippi, the University's Center for the Study of Southern Culture reports in a recent issue of its newsletter, *The Southern Register*.

Purchased has been a letter dated Dec. 12, 1948 to Norman Unger, a New York book collector. Faulkner writes:

I cannot find your letter if I ever received it, which I doubtless did since I admit with shame that most of the mail I receive never gets opened at all, it just accumulates [sic] until it vanishes into the fireplace or incinerator, which is probably what happened to yours with its enclosure, for which I plead shame and regret and sincerely beg forgiveness.

Dr. Thomas D. Clark, professor of History emeritus at the University of Kentucky, has given the Library two typewritten letters, in one of which Faulkner deals with confusion over a missing golf club. Clark first knew Faulkner in the fall of 1925 when Clark, a freshman at Ole Miss, was greenskeeper of the campus golf course.

Two undated holograph letters, believed written about 1928, were given to the Library's Faulkner Collection by Mrs. Margery Gumbel of Alexandria, Va., according to University Archivist Thomas Verich. Faulkner writes in one of those letters:

I swear, it looks like I'll have to go to work after all to get any money. Liveright turned down my last book, says it's no good. I am going to New York soon as I can and sell it to Harpers or Scribner. I've had my eye on one of those two all along.

“Muchas gracias, amigo”

Oxford, Miss.
May, 1961

Caro amigo:

Los libros han se recebiendo; muchas gracias.

Tengo mucho gusto de recibir su letter gracioso, de aprender algun que el mission Venezuelano no fue fiasco, pero un poco de succes, quien sabe?

Hazame vds. el favor de dar mis gracias sinveres a todos de las damas y caballeros de Caracas, de Maracay, de Valencia y de Maracaibo, que han haciendo si mucho de hacer la estacionmente Faulkner un poco de succes pero una grande corrida de plasir. No me obliendo la buen comida, el puncho con ron arrariano, la conversacione, la cultura, pero plus de todos, mi companero de camino, qui en dos dias me apprendo de hablar Faulkner mas mucho que Faulkner.

I thank you again, my best to the ladies and gents of M.A.A. We leave for Virginia Sunday, for two months, where I know a Cuban professor whom I hope wittl take me on in Spanish. I intend to know the language next time.

Yours sincerely,

William Faulkner

TWO WEEKS after returning home from his visit to Venezuela in April 1961, Faulkner got off this letter of thanks to “Caro amigo,” probably Hugh Jencks, according to Joseph Blotner in *Selected Letters*. Jencks, formerly of United Press, was then a member of the public relations staff of Creole Petroleum Corp. He accompanied Faulkner throughout the visit to Venezuela, serving as interpreter. The Cuban professor whom Faulkner refers to, according to Blotner, is Julio S. Galban. This copy of the letter is a photocopy in the files on the Faulkner visit of the North American Association, which sponsored the goodwill mission. Faulkner’s visit had cost the North American Association about \$6,600, including round-trip air fare and about 1,000 miles of travel within Venezuela, according to one report from the U.S. Embassy in Caracas.

Quotable Quote

From “The One-Minute Publicist,” by Laura Zigman, publicist at Vintage Books, on a typical day at the office, in the Sept. 25, 1987 Publishers Weekly (with thanks to Toby Holtzman of Southfield, Mich.):

The second call [she gets] is from a radio station interested in our set of William Faulkner corrected text editions.

“Hey, this is Joanne from KXYZ. Is Bill going on tour, or is he just doing phone interviews?”

Faulkner’s Discourse

An International Symposium

Edited with an introduction by Lothar Hönnighausen

1988. XIX+292 pages. Cloth US-\$ 49.50

Essays by P. M. Weinstein, J. A. Snead, F. Pitavy, W. Herget, J. Pothier, W. Kindermann (under the heading *The New Impact of Psychoanalysis*), J. T. Matthews, R. Godden, P. E. Rhodes, P. Nicolaisen, J. B. Wittenberg, N. Polk, H. Ziegler, I. Duso Lind, K. F. Zender (under the heading *Social Realities and Literary Discourse*) and S. Basic, D. Meindl, S. M. Ross, A. Bleikasten, M. Gresset, K. Ohashi, M. Yoshida, M. Díaz-Diocaretz, M. Gidley, H. Skei, U. Brumm, T. L. McHaney, P. Samway S. J., J. E. Carothers, M. Millgate, G. Hoffmann (under the heading *The Problem of Narration*).

“This is the single most wide-ranging volume of Faulkner criticism I know ... a most remarkable book in its richness and diversity.” Joseph Blotner (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor)

“This collection represents a wide range of the best in recent critical evaluations of Faulkner.” Eric J. Sundquist (University of California, Berkeley)

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Faulkner in Venezuela (From Page 1)

with no cultural achievements. To bring a literary figure of the stature of Faulkner to Venezuela was an effective refutation of this view. On many occasions, Venezuelans commented that it was the first time a Nobel Prize winner had trod the particular piece of Venezuelan soil where Mr. Faulkner was at the time.

Faulkner’s reception in official circles, Jencks went on, “could not have been warmer. President Betancourt placed a plane at his disposal . . . Mr. Faulkner was unable to accept the offer, but he plans to return to Venezuela and the offer will [probably] be renewed at that time. The Foreign Office facilitated his entry and departure. [Faulkner was not required to pay the Bs 80 exit tax that even diplomats must pay; President Betancourt had also invited Faulkner to stay another week as his guest.]

“At primary schools, *liceos* and universities (Central, Carabobo and Zulia), he was received with enthusiasm and friendliness.

“The leftist extremists, who certainly would have exploited the visit for anti-U.S. attacks if they felt they could have made hay, remained silent. Mr. Faulkner’s evident popularity was too great for them to make the pitch.

“There were two untoward incidents. One was the embittered and distorted version of his April 3 press conference by the reporter of *La Esfera*. The other was [the] intrusion into the roundtable discussion at Maracaibo by the leftist radio reporter. In both cases, the reaction of Venezuelan friends more than compensated the isolated instances of antagonism.

“Mr. Faulkner was a highly effective goodwill ambassador. He viewed the visit as a job to be done and was thoroughly cooperative . . . even in the case of affairs which were personally distasteful to him (cocktail parties in crowded rooms, chiefly.)

“His warmth, his obvious personal integrity and his quality of being human were such that his mere presence was enough to guarantee the success of any gathering. He enhanced this condition by many small gestures that endeared him to his audiences.”

Hugh Jencks had a suggestion that might serve as a guideline in the future.

“Every effort should be made to ascertain the personal desires of future visitors,” he stated in his May 10 report. “For example, Mr. Faulkner earnestly desired to eat Venezuelan food and, in his words, ‘*saborear el vino del pais*.’ He wanted to become familiar with everything Venezuelan that he could. He wanted to meet Venezuelan people, eat Venezuelan food, learn Venezuelan customs, and drink what Venezuelans drink. He did not like large cocktail parties”

“We continue to reap a lot of good will from the effects of your visit,” Vebber wrote Faulkner in thanking him for coming. “All of the books you left autographed have been distributed with the exception of two for Maracay. I shall send them over within a day or two.”

Vebber wrote Muna Lee that “As you so accurately predicted, the reception given Mr. Faulkner was wonderful.”

“The North American Association considers his visit to be one of its outstandingly effective projects. He was lionized here [Caracas] and in Maracay, Valencia, and Maracaibo. Everybody was enchanted by him and youngsters and oldsters vied with each other in trying to touch the hem of his garment.”

Vebber passed over the two “untoward incidents” reported by Jencks. “There was not a disagreeable incident and his patience and friendliness in the face of what must have been a trying experience at times were remarkable,” Vebber wrote Muna Lee. “Mr. Faulkner’s wit, which he displayed very often in public appearances and even more so in moments of relaxation at the Fielden home, was much appreciated.”

Muna Lee had been telling them about the old-fashioned “heart-and-soul” patriotism of William Faulkner for nine months now, since she—unknown to him—had set in motion the process that would take him to Venezuela.

The indomitable Miss Lee was born in Raymond, Miss. Her maternal grandfather had known Faulkner’s great-grandfather, Col. W. C. Falkner, and grandfather, J.W.T. Falkner. Miss Lee had attended Blue Mountain College in Mississippi and the University of Oklahoma, and graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1913. She was married to Louis Muñoz Marín, then a journalist, in 1919. They were divorced in 1946, two years before he became Puerto Rico’s first elected governor. In addition to her poetry that Faulkner had read as a young man, she had been a critic, translator, lecturer, and a women’s rights activist. Writing under the pseudonym “Newton Gayle,” she co-authored a series of mystery novels in the 1930s with Maurice Guinness. She would retire in 1965 after 24 years with the State Department and return to San Juan, where she died on April 3 that year at age 70.

Muna Lee herself had high praise for Faulkner as an ambassador in a memorandum written on May 2 to Frederick A. Colwell, chief of the American Specialists Branch of the International Educational Exchange Service. She basked for a few paragraphs in the success of the visit, then had some more ideas for Mr. Faulkner.

Ambassador Sparks had expressed “gratification at the impression made by Mr. Faulkner’s stature as an artist and profundity as interpreter of democracy, together with his modesty, simplicity, courtesy and receptiveness,” Miss Lee told Colwell. When Faulkner made that speech in Spanish accepting the Andrés Bello award, “he had the Venezuelans ga-ga.”

She then quoted from an April 28 report by Sanford: “I don’t think any other living North American could have affected the minds and hearts of Venezuelans as he did during his two weeks here. The most hardened press elements, the politically unsympathetic, all fell before his charm and his unwavering integrity.”

Now, Miss Lee informed Colwell, “Embassy Mexico has requested the Department to ascertain whether Mr. Faulkner would spend two weeks in Mexico on a Specialists Grant.”

Governor Marín, “has already invited him to visit Puerto Rico as a guest of

(Continued Page 4)

Faulkner in Venezuela (From Page 3)

the Government of the Commonwealth," she continued. "If the Department accedes to the Embassy's request, and Mr. Faulkner accepts—which he is pretty sure to do in both cases if convinced that his doing so would be of service to the national interest—the visits to Mexico and Puerto Rico might be satisfactorily combined."

Nothing came of the proposed Faulkner visits to Mexico and Puerto Rico. Instead, he wrote *The Reivers*, celebrated the arrival of a third grandson, went to New York to put the finishing touches to the new novel, was hospitalized in Charlottesville and Richmond for acute respiratory infection, back trouble and drinking, went hunting with nephew Jimmy Faulkner, appeared and read from *The Reivers* at the U.S. Military Academy, declined President Kennedy's invitation to a White House dinner for American Nobel Prize winners because 100 miles (from Charlottesville) was too far to go to eat supper with strangers, accepted from Eudora Welty the Gold Medal for Fiction of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, made plans to buy the Red Acres estate near Charlottesville, and on July 6, 1962, died.

Faulkner had put his own appreciation for the Venezuelan trip into writing back on May 2, 1961 in a letter from Oxford addressed "Caro amigo" (probably Hugh Jencks, Blotner states in *Selected Letters*):

"Los libros han se recebiendo; muchas gracias.

"Tengo mucho gusto de recibir su letrado gracioso, de aprender algo que el mision Venezolano no fue fiasco, pero un poco de succes, quien sabe?

"Hagame vds. el favor de dar mis gracias sinceras a toda de las damas y caballeros de Caracas, de Maracay, de Valencia y de Maracaibo, que han haciendo si mucho de hacer la estacionments Faulkner un poco de succes pero una grande corrida de plasir. No me obliendo la buen comida, el puncho con ron agrariano, la conversacione, la cultura, pero plus de todos, mi companero de camino, qui en dos dias ha aprendo de hablar Faulkner mas mucho que Faulkner.

"I thank you again, my best to the ladies and gents of N.A.A. We leave for Virginia Sunday, for two months, where I know a Cuban professor whom I hope wittl [sic] take me on in Spanish. I intend to know the language next time.

"Yours sincerely, [signed] William Faulkner."

Trespassers Beware

The grounds at Rowan Oak and a new adjacent parking lot have been closed to all visitors and vehicles after dark. Campus police at the University of Mississippi, which owns the Faulkner home, have increased patrolling of the property. Seems that some Ole Miss students were arriving at the parking lot too late to tour the literary landmark. But the house and grounds are open to the public Monday through Friday from 10 a.m. to noon and from 2 to 4 p.m., on Saturday from 10 a.m. to noon, and Sunday from 2 to 4 p.m. It is closed during University staff holidays. And at night.

Forthcoming

A journey through Faulkner's Mississippi is scheduled for the March issue of *National Geographic Magazine*. The article, "Faulkner's Mississippi and Mine," is by Willie Morris, with photographs by William Allard of Batesville, Va.

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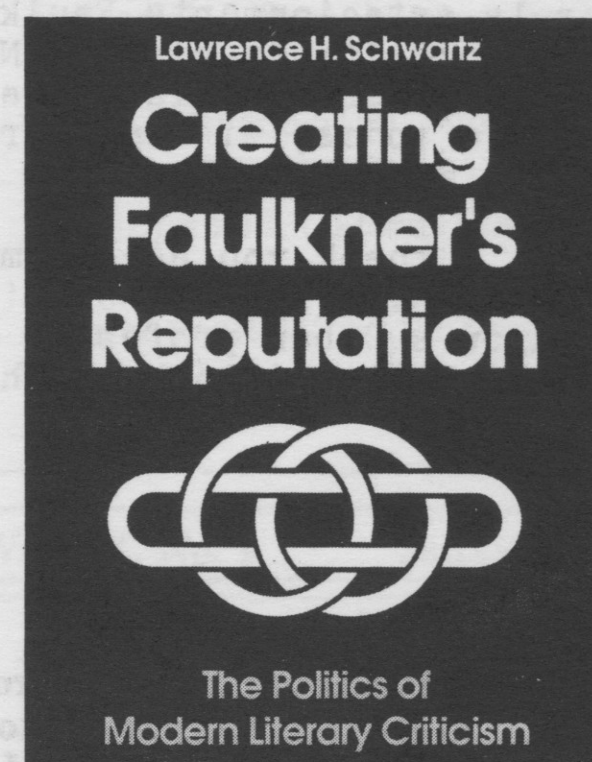
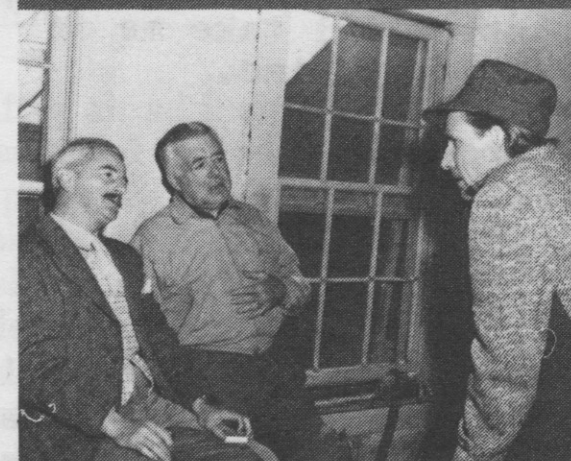
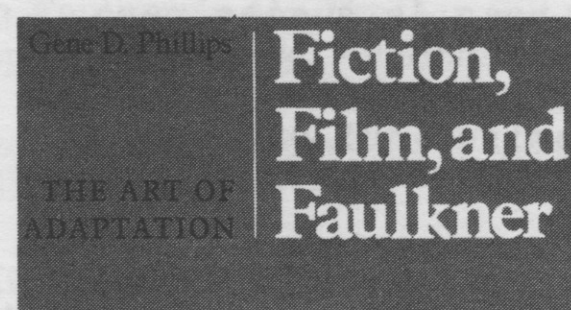
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Faulkner and Race

Edited by Doreen Fowler and Ann J. Abadie



AVAILABLE FROM the University Press of Mississippi is *Faulkner and Race*, papers from the 1986 Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha Conference, and, from the University of Tennessee Press, the new studies by Gene D. Phillips and Lawrence H. Schwartz.

CALL FOR PAPERS THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL FAULKNER AND YOKNAPATAWPHA CONFERENCE

"Faulkner and Religion"

The University of Mississippi, July 30 - August 4, 1989

The Department of English is issuing a call for papers for possible presentation at the Faulkner and Yoknapatawpha Conference to be held on the Oxford campus of the University of Mississippi July 30-August 4, 1989. Papers on any aspect of the theme "Faulkner and Religion" are eligible for submission. In particular, we encourage creative and wide-ranging approaches to the conference topic, and we welcome submissions that interpret religion in its broadest sense—to include myth, archetype, legend, ritual, primitive religions and superstitions, the supernatural, taboos, and ethics. Areas that might be explored in relation to Faulkner include, but are not limited to, Eastern religions, Judaism, deism, puritanism, predestination, stoicism, as well as Faulkner's use of the Old Testament, the New Testament, or Frazer's *The Golden Bough*. Other possible topics are Faulkner's critique of the Southern evangelical churches, Faulkner and the Calvinist tradition, Faulkner's portrayal of the Southern preacher, Faulkner and the Southern black religious tradition, Faulkner's portrayal of women in the Southern religious tradition, Faulkner's use of specifically Southern religious material compared with the work of such other Southern writers as O'Connor, Welty, Warren, or Wright, Faulkner's

analysis of the Southern civil religion, or the religious underpinnings of specific Southern myths (Old South, New South, Reconstruction, Edenic South, Lost Cause), Faulkner on the South's nature religion, Faulkner and religious ritual, and Faulkner's understanding of religious hermeneutics.

Authors whose papers are selected for presentation at the conference will receive (1) a waiver of the conference registration fee; (2) lodging at the University Alumni House from Sunday, July 30, through Friday, August 4; and (3) reimbursement of travel expense within the continental United States (\$.20 per mile by automobile or tourist-class air fare). Papers presented at the conference will be published by the University Press of Mississippi.

The thirteenth edition of the University of Chicago *Manual of Style* should be used as a guide in preparing manuscripts (3000 to 5000 words). Two copies of manuscripts must be submitted by January 15, 1989. Notification of selection will be made by March 1, 1989. Manuscripts and inquiries about papers should be addressed to Ann J. Abadie, Center for the Study of Southern Culture, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677. Telephone: 601-232-5993.

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